

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

DATE DISTR 29 October 1953

COUNTRY East Germany

SUBJECT Construction and Operation of Large Transmitters and Jamming Stations in East Germany

NO OF PAGES 6

25X1A

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO OF ENCLS. LISTED BELOW

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1X

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. By June 1953, the Treptow Electric Apparatus Works (EAW) had received orders to deliver power supply systems for the following transmitters:
 - a. SM I - Project 531. The transmitter has an output of 150 kW and will be erected at Woeckebin near Neustadt-Glewe.
 - b. SM II - Project 530. The transmitter station is located at Hubertuswaldecke, Mahlsdorf-Sued. It was scheduled to have reached its full capacity by 1 May 1953. It was equipped with two antenna towers, 243 meters high and 1.5 meters in diameter, which were erected on small round buildings and were braced three times at three different points.
 - c. SM III - Project 532 and Project 533. The transmitter station was being erected near Burg. A mobile 20 kW transmitter which had previously operated at Mahlsdorf observed at the construction site.
 - d. SM IV Project. The transmitter which has an output of 100 to 150 kW was being erected on a hill near Dresden-Wilsdruff. The antenna mast was 168 meters high and 1.5 meters in diameter.

2. Prior to mid-June 1953, during the last days of May, the main component parts of the 300 kW installation of Project SM 4 were trucked to Dresden Wilsdruff for the transmitter station under construction there. The remaining parts were delivered by truck on 9 June. The transmitter was being erected on a hill near Wilsdruff, 300 meters from the Autobahn. By 9 June, the transmitter tower had reached a height of only 12 meters. The power supply system was to be supplied by the Joseph-Stalin Werk in Berlin-Treptow. A SM-3 transmitter station with an output of 300 kW was to be shipped to Ludwigslust after 22 June. In mid-June, the testing of this set was almost completed. Finishing work on the transmitter was to be done at Ludwigslust. Another SM-1 transmitter, with an output of 300 kW, was being constructed for a station near Burg, where a mobile radio station was temporarily in operation. Car workshop and tool car of the SO mobile transmitter station had been delivered to Burg near Magdeburg in early May. the VEB Funkanlagen Koepenick, an order for the construction of three additional mobile radio stations had been placed with the RFT Koepenick. The VEB Funk-

CLASSIFICATION

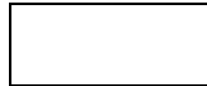
SECRET

STATE		DISTRIBUTION	
NAVY	NSRB		
ARMY	FB		

25X1A

SECRET/

25X1A



- 2 -

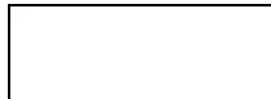
anlagenbau (construction for radio installations) at Koepenick was located in the Koepenick RFT-Funkwerk (radio plant), although it was directly subordinated to the ministry. The VEB Funkanlagenbau controlled developments in the field of radio techniques, gave development orders to radio plants, and supervised their execution. This agency was frequently visited by naval police officers.

3. In late March, the second half-section (Halbgruppe) of the Z 3-Hubertus mobile transmitter station was moved from the testing field of Funkwerk Koepenick to its scheduled location. The first half-section of the transmitter, which was already in operation, was experimentally switched with the second half-section to the triangular antenna with a 50-meter mast. The antenna power measured during this experiment was 300 kW. The first half-section of the pair operated at a maximum output of 200 kW. The experimental transmissions with a power of 300 kW had to be suspended for the time being because, after two days of operation during official broadcasting intervals, the power supply failed repeatedly. Within a few weeks the second half-section was to take over radiating the program, while the first half-section was to be overhauled at the testing field. In late 1953, both sections were scheduled to be permanently connected.
4. Starting in January 1953, Bauunion Potsdam worked in Zehlendorf (N 53/2 74) on the construction of a transmitter station which, allegedly, was to become Germany's largest installation of this kind. The project was executed for the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry. By March 1953, 7 million east-marks were spent, but it was believed that much more money would still be spent on the project.
5. The area confiscated for the transmitter station covered exactly 268 hectares. A board fence, more than 7 km long, was erected around the construction site. In March, a guard unit of 60 KVPs was expected to arrive.
6. Prior to March 1953, the last surveying of the construction site was done. The construction of quarters for workers, material dumps, machine stations, and so-called cultural buildings was also observed. Work on the construction of the transmitter station was expected to start in early April. Technical records and statistical calculations for the transmitter station were supplied by VEB Industriemuseum Berlin (industrial designing office). Construction work was to be carried out by Bauunion Potsdam under the supervision of Baranstein (fmu), about 48 years of age, and Engineer Knoespel (fmu), about 45 years of age. In March, about 100 men were working at the construction site. Twelve engineers of the VEB Industriemuseum were working on layout plans in a temporary building at the construction site. According to construction records, installations to be constructed included: Three transmitter buildings, each about 40 x 40 meters; Two large blocks with apartment houses, one administration building, one heating plant and two radio towers, each 300 meters high. Construction work was delayed by subsoil water which was only 30 cm below the surface of the ground. Most of the construction material required was received from Ahrensfelde.

SECRET/

SECRET

25X1A



25X1

7. [redacted] of Bauunion Potsdam, 4,800,000 Eastmarks were allocated by the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry for the construction of the SL Zehlendorf Post and Telecommunications station. After the project had been cancelled in early May in favor of another station to be constructed at Herzberg/Witten, it was decided in early June that the Zehlendorf project should be carried out. At that time, 350 laborers worked at the construction site, which was officially designated SL-Zehlendorf. It was strictly forbidden to refer to the project as a radio station. By early June, about 10 percent of the construction works was done.

8. In March 1953, another order for the construction of a transmitter station in Potsdam [redacted] was placed by the Funk, Technical Department, for the Potsdam-Cohn radio station. The funds required were estimated at 150,000 Eastmarks.

25X1

9. In April, the construction site north of Zehlendorf was guarded by about 30 WPA. It was planned to hire about 400 additional workers. In early 1953, about 500 morgen of farm land were requisitioned, in addition to the 500 morgen area available to the former Zehlendorf radio station. An electrician who worked at the construction site stated that steel towers to be erected included two 180 meters high, three 120 meters high in addition to 25 smaller ones.

10. According to Mechanic, who had worked on its installation, the mobile 25 kW transmitter at Drehs near Burg, had been in operation there since 14 February 1953. The vehicles of the transmitter were parked in a large tent. The umbrella type aerial was fitted on a mast, 51 meters high and was composed of 17 parts. The umbrella type aerial consisted of six strands, of which the upper 20 meters were made of wire and the lower portions of verlon. The high frequency tension at the base of the transmitter mast was allegedly 5 kV. The transmitter was equipped with three crystals and generally operated on a frequency of 575 kcs. The program was received from Berlin via a postal cable. On 1 May, 15 to 17 technicians operated the mobile transmitter.

11. By late February, the fence around the cleared area and three stories of a building, 60 x 80 meters, were completed. A smaller building was under construction. In mid-July, it was learned that the mobile transmitter station was soon to be replaced by two transmitters each with an output of 150 kW, and that two mast antennas, 240 m high and 1.5 meters in diameter, were to be erected for the new transmitters.

12. In May 1953, the following construction firms had contracts especially for Project SM 24: Schaefer & Vetter Firm, 9/ Chemnitzstrasse, Dresden A 27, for the installations of central heatings and the Harbersch Schmidt Firm, 3 Forsthausstrasse, Dresden A 59, for the construction of three wells with a total capacity of about 150 cubic meters per day and a filter plant.

SECRET

25X1A

Extract from an Issue Slip of SM 4 Transmitter Set, Shipped on 7 May
1957 by Funkwerk Kopenhagen.

Item No.	Nomenclature	Type of tube	Quantity
1	High frequency control stage	with 6 AG 7	6
		6 AG 7	1
		6 AG 7	1
		6 AG 7	2
		6 AG 7	1
		6 AG 7	1
		6 AG 7	1
		6 AG 7	1
4	High frequency intermediate stage	RS 384	2
5	High frequency second last stage	RS 720	4
6	H F final stage	RS 566	4
7	High frequency intermediate circuit		
8	Modulation control amplifier with	LS 50	2)
		RV 271 B	4) for item
			60 3
		RV 271 B	2
		modulator	
		driver	
9	Modulation preliminary driver	RV 216	2
10	Modulation driver	RS 720	4
11	Final modulation stage	RS 566	2
12	Modulation transformer, LM 101 of 280		
13	Grounding rods		

RECEIPT

SECRET

25X1A



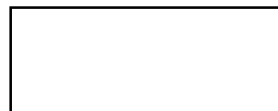
-6-

Location of Transmitter Station under Construction near Zehlendorf.



Legend

1. Presumed location of transmitter
2. Administration
3. Zehlendorf
4. Technical depot
5. Construction staff
6. Blocks with apartment buildings



ILLEGIB

SECRET